

PARLIAMENT VISIT 28 SEPTEMBER,2018

Gitarattan International Business School organized a visit to Parliament, Delhi for BBALLB III Semester Students on 28th September 2018. Since the monsoon session of 2018 lasted from July 18th to August 10th & the winter session was yet to commence from December, hence, presently, there was no sessions and proceedings.



The Parliament House and The Vastu Shastra

We were told that the Parliament House is made according to Vastu Shastra and The Lok Sabha, The Rajya Sabha and the Central Hall are known as **The Trimurti**.

The Lok Sabha

We were given entry to the Public Gallery of Lok Sabha. All the Seats & Carpet of The Lok

Sabha were **Green** in colour which represents that India is an Agricultural land and the people here are elected from grass root level. Thus, The Lok Sabha is also known as **The Lower House or The House of The People**. The staff of Parliament briefed us about the sitting arrangement of Lok Sabha.

The Lok Sabha chamber has a seating accommodation for 550 Members. The seats are divided into six blocks, each with eleven rows. Block No. 1 on the right-hand side of the Speaker's Chair and Block No. 6 on the left-hand side have 97 seats each. The remaining 4 blocks have 89 seats each. A seat is allotted in the Chamber to each Member including Ministers who are Members of Lok Sabha. The seats on the right-hand side of the Speaker's Chair are occupied by the Members of the ruling party and those on the left-hand side by Members belonging to the Opposition Parties/Groups. The Deputy Speaker occupies the first front row seat on the left side. If the Leader of the ruling party is The Prime Minister then he sits on the front row of Block No. 1, if not, then The Leader sits on the front row & The Prime Minister sits on the 2nd row.

The Rajya Sabha

After visiting The Lok Sabha, we visited The Rajya Sabha. All the Seats and Carpet of The Rajya Sabha were Red in colour which denotes royalty and also tells about the sacrifice done by the freedom fighters. Hence Rajya Sabha is also known as **The Upper House**.

The Rajya Sabha Chamber which is of semi-circular (or of horse-shoe) shape has a seating capacity for 250 members. (Originally, the Chamber had a seating capacity for 82 members only). The Chamber is divided into six blocks each with seven rows. The first and the sixth block consist of twenty-three seats each and each of the remaining blocks (two to five) consists of fifty-one-seats. The seats are numbered consecutively block wise starting from the first seat to the right of the Chair in the first block and then in the second block and so on. The Chair of the Chairman, Rajya Sabha (Vice President of India), is placed at a higher elevation right at the centre of the Chamber. In the pit of the Chamber, just below the Chair, sits the Secretary-General along with other officers and official reporters who assist in the work at the Table. To the right of the Chair is located the Official Gallery meant for the use of the officials required to be in attendance on Ministers to translate various languages spoken in India, into Hindi and English. To the left of the Chair is the Special Box reserved

for the special guests and high personages like the members of the visiting parliamentary delegations from foreign countries whom the Chairman would, in his discretion, like to accommodate for watching the proceedings of the House.

The Central Hall

Central hall of Indian parliament is generally used to accommodate the members of both upper and lower house together on some special occasions. Joint sitting of parliament take place here. President's address after each general election and in the first session of parliament every year is held here. The meetings of constituent assembly to frame the constitution of independent India also took place here. In The Central Hall, instead of hanging from the ceiling, the fans are stood on stands which rise up from the ground.

The Parliament Museum

The Parliament Museum is a unique, visionary initiative that brings alive the democratic heritage of India in the form of a storytelling, high-tech museum. It is a one-of-its-kind institution in the country and attracts multitudes of people, who are interested in witnessing the development of their democracy and political structure exactly as it unfolded. The Parliament Museum is a section of the Parliament Museum and Archives (PMA); the other two sections being the Photographs and Films Section; and the Archives. Together the three preserve the nation's ancient records, historical documents and articles, to protect them from the ravages of time and to showcase the evolution and functioning of India's parliamentary institutions and polity to the newer generations in a most attractive manner through charts, illustrations, models, photographs, films & other visual aids.

There were coins and other artifacts gifted and collected from all over the world by various Ministers & MP's. We also witnessed a real rock from the Moon. All the statues were so well crafted that they looked like real & alive persons. It had such a great impact on us that even after getting out of the museum it took us a while to realise that the persons standing outside are real persons & not statues. The students observe and learn many things with this visit.

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